WORLD FOOD NEWS

Africa's emergency food needs in the coming year will surpass the amount needed in the current year, reports the UN Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO). FAO says 21 countries will face severe food shortages in 1985. Their total food aid requirements will exceed 4 million metric tons. This is 1 million tons above last year's needs.

The 1984 crops have again been poor in southern Africa—in Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Zambia and Zimbabwe. In Ethiopia, the 1984 main crop about to be harvested will be disastrously low. In Kenya, as a result of the worst drought in many years, the main season 1984 harvest is estimated to be some 40 percent below the previous year's level.

In the Sahelian countries, prospects for the crop now being harvested have also deteriorated sharply in recent weeks with crop failures reported in the northern areas and crop prospects particularly poor in Chad, Burkina Faso, Mali, Mauritania, and Niger.

FAO Director-General Edouard Saouma, in announcing that the critical food situation in Africa is likely to worsen next year, appealed to the international community to help Africa meet its current emergency and rehabilitate its shattered agriculture.

"The situation in Africa today is truly tragic," Mr. Saouma declared. "Not only does it seem unlikely to improve much in the immediate future: All signs point to a further deterioration next year."

Ultimately, according to Mr. Saouma, the roots of the African food crisis are technical, developmental, economic and political, and the long-term attack on the food problem must be led by the African countries themselves—a point of view stated by the African Ministers in the Harare Declaration. Rehabilitation of the agriculture and livestock sectors is essential, with emphasis on irrigation and water drilling equipment, seeds, fertilizers, pesticides, farm machinery and basic facilities. □

FAO photo by J. Van Acker

Drought in Mauritania.

World Food News is prepared by the North American Liaison Office of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.

Population Update

Estimated United States Population:

As of August 1, 1984	236,849,000
As of August 1, 1983	234,704,000

The above estimates include armed forces overseas and are from U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 958.

Estimated World Population:

As of December 1984	4,796,000,000
Annual Growth	82,000,000

Estimated by extrapolation of the mid-1984 population given on the 1984 World Population Data Sheet.

Latest Provisional Statistics for the U.S.: August 1984

Item	12 months ending with August					
	Number		Rate			
	1984	1983	1984	1983	1982	1981
Live births	3,638,000	3,678,000	15.5	15.8	16.0	15.9
Deaths	2,029,000	2,010,000	8.6	8.6	8.5	8.7
Natural increase	1,609,000	1,668,000	6.9	7.2	7.5	7.2
Marriages	2,454,000	2,473,000	10.4	10.6	10.6	10.6
Divorces	1,161,000	1,184,000	4.9	5.1	5.2	5.3
Infant deaths	39,000	40,400	10.7	11.0	11.4	11.9
Population base (in millions)	...	...	235.2	233.0	230.8	228.6

Note. Rates are given per 1,000 population, except for infant deaths, which are given per 1,000 live births. Rates are based on revised population estimates from the 1980 Census.

Source. Monthly Vital Statistics Report (Vol. 33, No. 8) from the National Center for Health Statistics.

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Populandia Is Seven (an update)

On Aug. 16, 1984, the world's most famous mythical mini-continent* crossed the half-billion mark. Designated as the repository of all the world's natural increase (births minus deaths) seven years ago, Populandia's current population (as of the end of 1984) is: 539,676,218 people, rather amazing for a country that began with a population of zero on Jan. 1, 1978. Populandia now contains about 11 percent of all the people in the world.

Congestion is now a fact of life on Populandia, with 3,373 children (all under age 7) per square mile. And its population pyramid is beginning to bulge outward at the bottom. Herewith the revised, slightly adjusted totals from each year of Populandia's existence:

Yr. of birth	age of cohort in 1984	births	World's deaths	Nat. Incr.
1978	6	124,350,573	49,051,783	75,298,790
1979	5	125,112,294	49,204,415	75,907,879
1980	4	125,846,245	49,340,991	76,505,254
1981	3	126,555,906	49,462,795	77,093,111
1982	2	127,236,833	49,568,006	77,668,827
1983	1	127,887,833	49,656,082	78,231,751
1984	0	128,866,888	49,916,282	78,970,606
Populandia's total population, as of Dec. 31, 1984				539,676,218

World birth *rates* have fallen slightly over the past seven years, according to estimates. But that dip is more than compensated for by the raw numbers of population increase that have grown during that time: e.g., the number of couples of childbearing age; the numbers of children born; the natural increase—and the 216,358 babies who are sent to Populandia each day □

*See, e.g., INTERCOM November/December 1983 for previous dispatches from PRB's fictional land of population growth.

TAKE A NUMBER...

Tracking Puerto Rican Migration: Has high unemployment in Puerto Rico caused a resurgence of migration to the U.S.? While movement from the island declined very sharply during the 1970s, just-released estimates from the Census Bureau indicate that there may have been some movement from the island. Puerto Rico's population grew by just 5,000 from July 1, 1982 to July 1983 when it was estimated to be 3,267,000. But since there were about 66,000 births and 21,000 deaths in Puerto Rico during that period, the population would have grown by 45,000 with no migration. Thus, we can tentatively conclude that Puerto Rico had a net loss of about 40,000 for that one-year period. That represents a considerable increase from the previous two years when the population grew by 17,000 (1981-1982) and 39,000 (1980-1981).

Finally: To a New Yorker, the "Midwest" is, of course, defined as anything on the other side of Jersey City, not including California. This is incorrect. The Census Bureau has at last defined this area in a momentous nomenclature change—at least for those who work with these numbers every day. No more North Central Region!! The former NCR is now known as the "Midwest." To be sure, many Kansans probably think of Ohioans as Eastern liberals, but census types now have a Midwest to call their own. Why the change? Perhaps so former North Centralians can dissassociate themselves at least a little from "Frostbelt stigma," a general impression of population decline, empty factories, and snow.

State of the World's Children: The present tragic conditions in Ethiopia emphasize in a most graphic way the effects of poverty when combined with a natural disaster. There is, however, a tendency to believe that that problem can be solved simply by large increases in food aid. Once hunger relief has been effective, we may tell ourselves that "everything's all right now." UNICEF's *State of the World's Children Report* for 1984 has much to tell us about the prevailing situation even without dramatic occurrences such as a famine or drought. A few selected statistics tell the story: In Malawi, about 4 out of 5 annual deaths are to infants less than 1 year old; in Egypt nearly 1 of 2 (in Sweden, it's 1 out of 100). Children in developing countries die from diseases which long ago ceased to be a problem for many of us: nearly all from diarrhea, malnutrition, and measles in Pakistan. Polio immunization levels vary quite a bit: 1 percent for infants in Sudan, 34 percent in Saudi Arabia, 19 percent in Ecuador, 11 in India. While progress has been made in many countries, there appears to be a long way to go.

. . . addenda

HOW'S THIS FOR TRIVIA? 6,741,293 PEOPLE GOT MARRIED IN THIS COUNTRY LAST YEAR!
SHOULDN'T THAT NUMBER BE EITHER 6,741,292, OR 6,741,294?

"The Born Loser" ©1984 Newspaper Enterprise Association, Inc.

CURRENT READINGS

PRB welcomes materials on population topics for possible inclusion in Current Readings. Publishers may address review copies to Book Review Editor, POPULATION TODAY, Population Reference Bureau, 2213 M St., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20037.

THE CROWDED EARTH: People and the Politics of Population by Pranay Gupte. New York: Norton, 1984. 349 pages. $17.95. ISBN 0-393-01927-6

Bombay-born Pranay Gupte, a former *New York Times* foreign correspondent, roamed through 38 countries in 14 months from the end of 1982 to see whether the $6 billion spent on population programs since the 1974 Bucharest conference "had really improved the lives of people for whom the projects were intended." His informants ranged from family planning leaders (Thailand's Mechai, Colombia's Tamayo, China's Qian Xinzhong, UNFPA's Salas) to critics (Australia's Billings) and dozens of everyday people—beleaguered Turkish guestworkers in West Berlin, Outer Mongolian nomads, proud Nigerian fathers of 11, weary Brazilan mothers of seven, the sterilized Indonesian father of four. As no demographic tome can, the results vividly illuminate his conclusions: At a time when "the blush is off the population rose" and the volume of money for family planning is declining in real terms, "the need for money is more, not less." The population bomb has not been defused. But "well-designed, culturally sensitive population programs can be effective" (Indonesia, Thailand, isolated efforts in India, even, if Draconian, in China), "and the absence of such programs can be profoundly felt." Ten years after Bucharest "it is possible to say that with the possible exception of the Green Revolution the best investment in development the governments of the West and Third World have made has been in population. Had they not spent the money things would have been far worse."

—Jean van der Tak

THE WORLD POPULATION SITUATION IN 1983. United Nations, Department of International Economic and Social Affairs, Population Studies, No. 85. New York, 1984. 108 pages.

This brief overview of the world population situation as of 1983 contains three sections: Population Trends, Population and Development, and Population Policy, each divided into subtopics. This excellent brief highlights some of the world's unresolved population issues, such as the continuing large refugee movements (almost 7 million in 1981, excluding 1.9 million Palestinians), developing countries' high mortality in rural areas, and the possibility of some world region relapsing to higher mortality levels. The text is supported by 36 tables, providing historical, current, and projected figures (e.g., Twenty Largest Urban Agglomerations in the World Ranked by Size). An appendix of demographic indicators by country and by region is also included.

—Alexander von Cube

BLACKS AND WHITES: Narrowing the Gap, by Reynolds Farley. Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press, 1984. 235 pages. $22.50. ISBN 0-674-07631-1.

How great is the discrepancy between expectations raised by civil rights efforts in the 1960s and realized social gains 20 years later? Farley addresses the question of whether blacks in the U.S. have made genuine progress toward civil, social, and economic equality. He tries to quantify the actual situation for blacks, for example, by comparing indicators and growth rates of comparable job qualifications with actual incomes of black vs. white men and women (black professional men now earn 65 percent of what white professional men earn, he notes).

"If the growth rates of 1959-1982 persist without interruption, the median income of black and white families in the United States will be equal in about three centuries," Farley points out. He himself does not think that economic polarization will continue increasing. While one should not be overoptimistic, considerable gains have been achieved in the fight for racial equality, he contends. It is the rate of gain that is dismayingly small.

—Maria Matan

WOMEN OF THE WORLD: Sub-Saharan Africa, by Jeanne S. Newman. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Bureau of the Census, 1984. 200 pages.

Social development for women is a concern which goes beyond the U.S. This book, one in a series featuring women of each of the world's developing regions, discusses the status of women statistically and demographically, based primarily on data from the Office of Women in Development, USAID. Not surprisingly, African statistics are sketchy, but the author makes every effort to present complete data from many resources.

Because of the multidimensional role of women and varying operational definitions, data on reproductive activity of women can be less than reliable or consistent. The book confirms only little relationship between indicators of modern female status and fertility.

--Keiko Osaki

PUBLICATIONS RECEIVED

ABORTION AND THE CONSCIENCE OF THE NATION, by Ronald Reagan. Nashville: Thomas Nelson, 1984. 95 pages, $7.95.

ABORTION FREEDOM: a worldwide movement by Colin Francome. Boston: George Allen & Unwin, 1984. 241 pages, $19.95.

THE CARIBBEAN BASIN TO THE YEAR 2000: demographic, eccnomic, and resource-use trends in seventeen countries by Norman A. Graham and Keith L. Edwards. Boulder, Colo.: Westview Press, 1984. 166 pages. $18.50.

THE CHINESE ECONOMY, by Gregory C. Chow. New York: Harper & Row, 1985. 308 pages. $26.95.

ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL PROGRESS IN LATIN AMERICA: economic integration. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank, 1984. 472 pages.

THE EVICTION OF BANYARUANDA: the story behind the refugee crisis in southwest Uganda, by Jason W. Clay. Cambridge, Mass.: Cultural Survival, 1984. 77 pages.

A FALSE FERTILITY TRANSITION: the case of American blacks, by Paul Wright and Peter Pirie. Honolulu: East-West Population Institute, 1984. 81 pages.

FERTILITY AWARENESS, by Regina Asaph Pfeiffer and Katherine Whitlock. Englewood Cliffs, N.J.: Prentice Hall, 1984. 214 pages. $7.95.

FORGOTTEN CHILDREN: parent-child relations from 1500 to 1900, by Linda A. Pollock. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1983. 334 pages. $16.95.

FUTURECASTING: charting a way to your future, by Joel Kurtzman. Palm Springs, Calif.: ETC Publications, 1984. 95 pages. $9.95.

INTERREGIONAL MIGRATION, NATIONAL POLICY AND SOCIAL JUSTICE, by Gordon L. Clark. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Allanheld, 1983. 191 pages. $34.95.

THE INVISIBLE FARMERS: women in agricultural production, by Carolyn Sachs. Totowa, N.J.: Rowman & Allanheld, 1983. 153 pages. $23.95.

KINSHIP AND MARRIAGE: an anthropological perspective, by Robin Fox. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press, 1967. 273 pages. $29.95. $7.95 paper.

THE OLD-AGE ECONOMIC SECURITY VALUE OF CHILDREN IN THE PHILIPPINES AND TAIWAN, by Susan De Vos. Honolulu: East-West Population Institute, 1984. 72 pages. $3.00.

SPOTLIGHT

NIGERIA

Population, 1984 (est.): 88 million
Population per sq. mile: 247
Births per 1,000 pop., 1983 (est.): 48-51
Deaths per 1,000 pop., 1983 (est.): 16-18
Annual rate of population growth, 1983 (est.): 3.0-3.5 percent
Infant mortality rate, 1983 (est.): 134 infant deaths per 1,000 live births
Life expectancy at birth, 1983 (est.): 49 years
Area: 356,667 sq. miles (about twice the size of California)
Major exports, 1983: Oil (96 percent) $11.3 billion
Major imports, 1983: Machinery and transport equipment, manufactures, chemicals — $9.0 billion

Nigeria, located on Africa's western coast, is by far the continent's most populous country. The actual size of the population is a matter of some disagreement since the country's past attempts at censuses have been unsatisfactory due to a variety of political and technical difficulties. Still, with an estimated population of about 88 million, Nigeria holds about one-fourth of Africa's people. On a worldwide basis, Nigeria's population size ranks tenth.

Nigeria's coastal areas feature hot, humid mangrove swamps; the topography then turns to tropical rain forests to the north, culminating in the high central plateau and semiarid desert of the extreme north. The wet and dry seasons are quite pronounced, the latter featuring the dusty winds of the *harmattan* from October through April. There are several navigable rivers, the Niger, Benue, and the Cross, as well as a large system of lagoons to the south whichprovide important means of transportation.

Nigeria gained independence from Britain in 1960 and its political history has since been hallmarked by regional tensions, one of which culminated in the Biafran War of 1968-70. In the comparatively less well developed North, the Hausa people predominate; the Yoruba are most numerous in the southwest; and the Ibo, often well-placed in trade and the bureaucracy, are found in the southeast. Many individual languages are spoken, although English is used for most business. About half of the population is Muslim, 40 percent Christian, and the balance profess animist or traditional African beliefs.

Oil has dominated the Nigerian economy since the rise in world oil prices in 1973. This economic boon has, however, also shown its negative side. In the 1960s, agriculture accounted for about two-thirds of the economy and Nigeria was a major exporter of such foodstuffs as cocoa, groundnuts, and palm products. Today, agriculture accounts for only 20 percent of Gross Domestic Product and only cocoa is exported and production of a number of crops has actually declined. In 1980, a "Green Revolution" was launched in order to make the country self-sufficient in food, an important goal since oil depletion is expected in about 15 years. Oil has had little effect upon Nigeria's labor force and the proportion involved in agriculture, about two-thirds, remains as it was 20 years ago.

Government planning has placed much emphasis upon education, in part motivated by a serious lack of skilled labor for developing industries. Such programs as Free Primary Education and the establishment of teacher training colleges and polytechnical institutions are intended to combat the low literacy levels. It may also be that a planned move of the national capital from coastal Lagos to Abuja in the interior may give the government more contact with the people and improve the effectiveness of social programs.

World Bank Photo by Yosel Hadar

Nigerian girl.

As often seen in sub-Saharan African countries, Nigeria's demography is marked by high fertility and moderately high, although declining, mortality. The government's chief concern has been the reduction of mortality levels, particularly in the area of infant and maternal health. While there is no official policy to reduce the rate of population growth, there are indications that Nigeria may be moving in that direction. Articles in the national press have linked population growth to development problems and the Federal Ministry of Information has issued releases that the government may be poised to deal with the "population explosion."

The historically high birth rate has led to a high proportion of youth in the population. Nearly half of the population is below the age of 15 and nearly one-fourth in the preschool ages below six. There are no reliable estimates of the actual fertility level in the country; the World Fertility Survey conducted in 1981 gave a total fertility rate of 5.4 lifetime births per woman, but noted that this rate is obviously too low and needs further study.

Projections of the country's future population size suggest large increases for the future. The World Bank projects that Nigeria's present 90 million could rise to about 618 million in the latter part of the next century before stabilizing. But this projection assumes that a gradual decrease in fertility will begin soon and reach the "two-child family," the number needed for long-term population replacement by 2035. Family planning, however, is not very popular in Nigeria and, of the approximately 6 percent of women who do use some form of it, the majority do so for the purposes of childspacing rather than reduction of the number of children.

Thus, Nigeria faces a future in which self-reliance in the post-oil boom years will be of the utmost importance and must do so along with a rapidly growing population. □

PT's thanks to Muhammied Lecky, a doctoral candidate from Nigeria at the Univ. of California for his assistance in preparing this SPOTLIGHT.

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New FAO study attempts to tackle this question

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World Bank photo by Kay Muldoon

Enough food? For a significant proportion of the Third World population, future self-sufficiency may be impossible. See World Food News Special Report, page 2.

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WORLD FOOD NEWS SPECIAL REPORT

How Many People Can the World Feed?

This is one of the most crucial questions for today's world, and also one of the hardest to answer. In 1980 the population of the less developed countries (LDCs) was about 3.25 billion. Nearly 500 million of these people—about one in six—were seriously malnourished. By the end of the century the population of the LDCs is expected to increase by 50 percent, to 4.9 billion. How are the increasing numbers of people to be fed and will there be enough land to support them?

The situation is rendered even more complex and seemingly insoluable by tbe fact that the mere presence of food is often unrelated to starvation. Both poverty and maldistribution, along with spoilage, climate, and natural disasters, often play a determining role in the advent of a famine.

This past summer, the UN's Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) released a major food study that appears to be the most comprehensive response yet to this thorny question. The study integrated the results of research on soil capacity, agricultural productivity, and population growth conducted by the UN in the past two decades. Climate maps were prepared for all areas and then overlaid on the FAO's World Soil Map; a computer program was used to calculate which crop could best be grown in the tens of thousands of land units considered, taking into account factors such as erosion, temperature, slope, and solar radiation. These productivity calculations enabled the FAO to "guesstimate" a theoretical population-carrying capacity for land in 117 less developed countries (China was not included in this analysis).

The Crucial 1.0 Ratio

Table 1 (page 8) presents the main finding of the study, the proportion of world and regional populations which the land is capable of supporting, given different levels of input of agricultural investment and technology (defined in detail in footnote to Table 1). Thus, looking at the year 2000 section of Table 1, we see that with intermediate agricultural inputs and all available land cultivated, the developing world should be able to support its population. Ratios less than 1.0 (in boldface) indicate that the region could not support its population under the assumptions shown.

The finding of the study, that the LDCs are, taken as a whole, "capable [even with low technology and investment] of producing sufficient food to sustain twice their year 1975 population and one and a half times their year 2000 population [with additional inputs of technology and investment, the ratio expands to four times the population]," appears heartening, at least at first glance.

But the FAO study did not attempt to determine if there will be enough food for all in tomorrow's world; only that, in an ideal world, there is theoretically enough land. If there were "massive and unrestricted movement" of food surpluses and laborers within and between the 117 countries, in order to maximize productivity and distribute food most equitably, yes, there would be one-and-a-half times the food needed; but such a cooperative, equitable system of food production is presently not even on the horizon. *Continued on page 8*

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In addition to POPULATION TODAY, PRB members receive four in-depth POPULATION BULLETINS annually, the widely used WORLD POPULATION DATA SHEET wall chart, and selected special publications. Educator and library members also receive INTERCHANGE, a population education newsletter, four times a year, and ready-to-use classroom materials.

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Educator—associate**	10	12.50
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**Does not include Population Today and Population Bulletins

BULLETIN

The U.S. Agency for International Development announced on Dec. 12 that it will cut off funding of the International Planned Parenthood Federation because of IPPF support for some abortion activities. The U.S. was contributing about 30 percent of IPPF's funding ($14 million in fiscal 1984). See next month's PT for details. □

International Health Aid Boosted, Child Health Stressed

Congress gave the U.S. Agency for International Development health activities a major boost, nearly doubling its funding for fiscal 1985. The AID health budget will jump to $258 million from last year's $135 million.

The new funds are divided into three categories: a $50 million general increase, $48 million for health aid to Central America, and a $25 million Child Survival Fund. These funds represent a major achievement for Congress, as the Administration has sought to cut AID health each year for the past four. The AID health budget has barely kept up with inflation in recent years.

The $50 million general increase was initiated by the newly established House Select Committee on Hunger. After researching the effectiveness of U.S. development aid, the committee members sought an increase in health aid because, according to a committee aide , dollar for dollar, health aid does more to reduce infant mortality and increase economic productivity than any other type of development assistance.

The $48 million increase in health aid for Central America came in response to a proposal by the National Bipartisan Commission on Central America, headed by former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The Child Survival Fund appropriation of $25 million will be made available as grants to be used by UNICEF and private aid agencies. It is designed to finance low-cost health measures for children in developing countries. These measures include oral rehydration therapy to replace lost body fluids, use of growth charts to spot subtle malnutrition, immunization against childhood diseases, and promotion of breastfeeding instead of bottle feeding. UNICEF estimates that half of all child deaths worldwide could be avoided if these four techniques were used universally. Congress affirmed UNICEF's campaign to promote these measures with a resolution in 1982. □

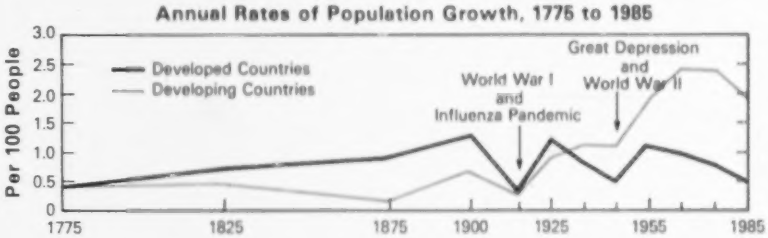
Grass-Roots Groups Spark Population Discussions

Population Growth: Critical North-South Issue? will be the focus of grass-roots discussion groups all over the U.S. this winter, as one part of the Great Decisions '85 program sponsored by the nonpartisan Foreign Policy Association.

Taking place at high schools and colleges, libraries, and religious organizations, the discussions will enable people from all walks of life

Continued on next page

New Chart Series Shows World Trends



A series of charts entitled "World Population: Fundamentals of Growth" is the latest publication from the population education program at PRB. Six 8½ x 11 inch charts, with explanatory readings on the back of each, illustrate the components and important trends of world population growth. Population growth through history, natural increase in developed and developing regions, the effects of migration, age-sex composition, world urbanization, and future population trends—all are illustrated in the six charts and readings. In short, the chart series provides a comprehensive lesson on population dynamics, with both historical and future perspectives.

"World Population: Fundamentals of Growth" is an updated and improved version of PRB's Chart Series I (the "blue series") published in 1975. It is also available as an 8½ x 11 inch booklet, suitable as a student reading and reference tool. PRB educator and library members will receive one copy of the notebook-sized charts with January 1985 *Interchange*. Special study questions and activities geared to teaching students how to read the charts will be featured in *Interchange*. In February, the series' six charts will be published as individual wall charts (22 inches wide x 17 inches high).

The notebook sets of "World Population: Fundamentals of Growth" may be ordered as follows: $2.00 for a single set; 2-10 sets, $1.50 each; 11-50 sets, $1.00 each; and 51 or more sets, $.75 each. A set of six color slides of the charts is available for $3.00 per set. The wall charts, available Feb. 1, will cost $12.50 per set of six (bulk prices available). A discount of 20 percent is offered to PRB members for a limited time. To order notebook sets and slides of "World Population: Fundamentals of Growth" or to request information about the wall charts, write: Circulation Dept., PRB, P.O. Box 35012, Washington, D.C. 20013.

FROM THE EDITOR'S DESK

The new defense plan has been called a "standstill" because it would keep spending on a rising path, but generally not one that is steeper than the path in the current fiscal year... —*The Washington Post*, Nov. 28, 1984

How's that again? "Standstill"?

Few demographic concepts give us "words people" more fits than keeping rates straight. One slip, and you find yourself writing (as the media have done innumerable times) that "world population is falling" when it's growth rates that have dropped.*

But now the "standstill" concept (see above) has ridden to the rescue. If people can get used to the idea of a constant rate of growth (say, 5 percent) being "zero"—a rate at "standstill"—then they'll be readily able to grasp positive and negative variations from that base—"the less developed world's birth rates (excluding China) have dropped about 10 percent below standstill during the past decade, PRB reported."

Cumbersome? A bit. But "standstill" nonetheless deserves a place in the compleat statistician's arsenal. During the Holiday Season, my weight remained at standstill.

—*Art Haupt*

*or declined, dipped, edged, plummeted, waned. See INTERCOM August/September 1979 for a usage guide to up and down words.

Grass-Roots Groups

continued

to learn about important population issues and discuss them with panelists. Population will constitute one session in the series of eight group sessions that make up Great Decisions '85 is being organized by coordinators in all 50 states, and the dates of local discussion groups will vary. They are being timed to roughly coincide with the *Great Decisions '85* TV series, hosted by Edwin Newman, that is being broadcast over public television starting Feb. 10. (There is no fee for attending any session. At some schools, the Great Decisions program will be offered for course credit.)

In its 31st year, Great Decisions is the "oldest, largest citizen-education program on foreign affairs." Over 200,000 people are expected to participate.

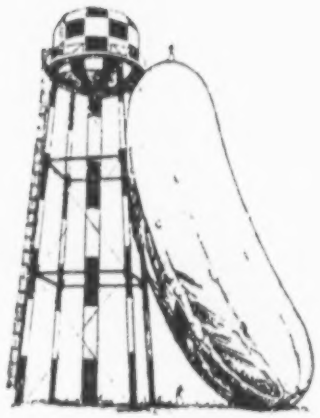
A free brochure describing Great Decisions '85 is available from the Foreign Policy Association. Copies of the 96-page *Great Decisions '85* briefing book used in the program are available for $6.00 ea. Also available are Teachers Guides and videotapes of the TV programs. □

To order these items, or find out the location and coordinator for the Great Decisions '85 study group nearest you, contact: Sandra Sedacca, Foreign Policy Association, 205 Lexington Ave., New York, N.Y. 10016. Phone 212 461-8450.

Every 24 Hours . . .

Tom Parker, the artist behind those inventive covers on *American Demographics* magazine, has put a collection of the covers and 365 "In One Day" facts about Americans into book form. *In One Day* (Houghton Mifflin, $7.95, paper) gives one an assortment of the daily doings that tells Americans a lot about themselves and also serves as great filler for cocktail party conversation. Did you know that, given standing room, the entire U.S. population could fit in a square about 3½ miles on a side? While that doesn't sound like much, the fact that a single file line of Americans would cross the country 26 times does. (What one can do with statistics!)

A few other samples. In one day . . . Americans give birth to 100 sets of twins; write a half million letters to Congress and 20,000 to the



President; throw out 200,000 tons of food; write 100 million checks, 1 million of which bounce; Americans eat 2.8 million pounds of cucumbers, equivalent to the cuke illustrated above; fill in 50 acres of crossword puzzles; skin 98,200 cattle; discover one new species of insect; make 833,000 pairs of jeans.

Also, 20 dogs bite letter carriers, the average American's name pops up in a computer 35 times, 10 tons of colored aquarium gravel are purchased, and the U.S. "center of population" creeps westward 35 feet—all in a single day.

Where does all this essential data come from? Some from the Census Bureau, of course, but also from the wealth of associations, councils, and institutes that exist for everything, and we mean everything. The running listing of these in *In One Day* are as entertaining as the "In One Day" items themselves: The National Piano Travelers Assoc., the Frozen Pizza Institute, the American Cricket Growers Assoc., the Embroidery Council of America, the Pressure Sensitive Tape Council, the Aromatic Red Cedar Closet Lining Manufacturers Assoc. (how would you like to answer their phone?), the Electrical Women's Roundtable, the International Grooving and Grinding Assoc., the Chewing Fescue and Red Fescue Commission, the Association of Tongue Depressors, the Heavy Duty Business Forum and, of course, the American Society of Association Executives. Makes a great stocking stuffer (now we tell you). □

SURVEY REPORT

Morocco WFS

Although richer in natural resources than many developing countries, Morocco's economic development has been plagued by rapid population growth, along with declines in the world price of its main export, phosphate, and a costly war in Western Sahara.

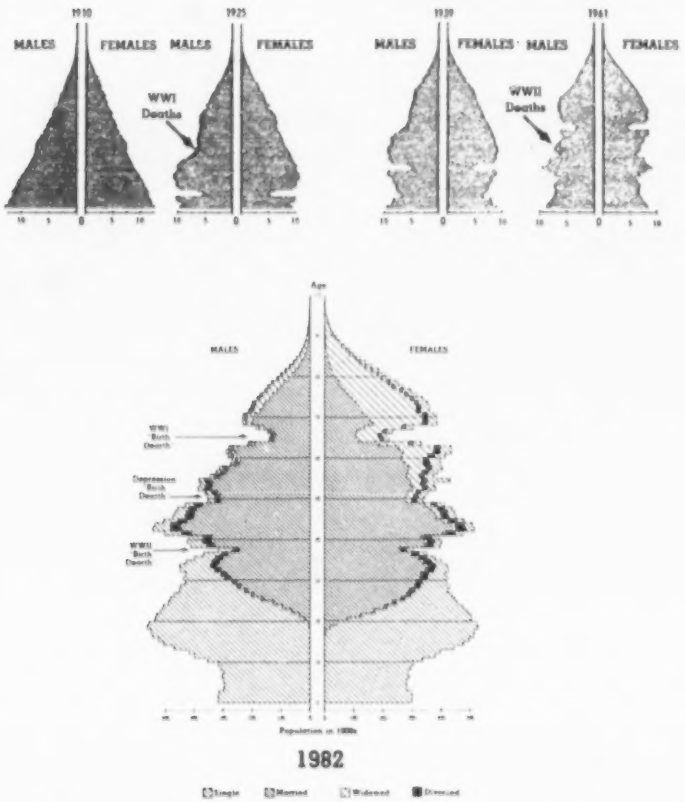
Situated on the northwest corner of Africa, the Kingdom of Morocco is dominated geographically by its long coastline and the rugged Atlas mountain range to the east and south. About one third of the population live in remote mountain villages and speak Berber rather than the offical language, Arabic. Despite large expanses of desert, agriculture has always been an economic mainstay. Morocco has had near self-sufficiency in foodstuffs, but is now threatened by the burgeoning population, growing at 2.9 percent annually.

The Moroccan government officially recognized the role of population in development as early as 1966 and initiated a family planning program the following year. In 1979-1980, a nationwide survey was conducted in conjunction with the World Fertility Survey program in part to assess the progress of the family planning and health delivery systems. The newly published results show that contraceptive use is higher than expected. About 23 percent of the married women use birth control, and almost 20 percent use one of the more reliable methods. The pill is the most popular method, accounting for 71 percent of all users, followed by withdrawal, the IUD, and rhythm. Large families are valued, women want about 5 children each, but actual fertility exceeds even these levels. The Total Fertility Rate (TFR) for the 1974-1979 period was 5.9 children per woman. This indicates a significant decline in childbearing among younger women, since women aged 40 and over reported an average total of seven children.

The WFS results support evidence of declines in birth rates indicated by the 1982 Moroccan census. Declines in infant mortality also measured by the WFS have not been as dramatic, but do show constant improvement, falling from 130 in the 1950s to about 93 in 1975-1980. In general, the WFS results show real movement towards the government's goal of lowering fertility rates. □

SPEAKING GRAPHICALLY

Population of West Germany, by Age and Sex, 1910-1961, and by Marital Status, 1982



A population pyramid, of course, is essentially a bar graph which shows a country's population by age and sex. But pyramids can tell quite a story about a country's history, particularly if we look at a series of them. Even if we didn't know that the pyramids to the left were of the population of West Germany or knew little of its history, we would have many clues to what had happened. In 1910, the West German population had a "normal" appearance. No traumatic events are indicated; we might venture that Germany was at peace and that Gemutlichheit abounded. Then came World War I; the number of births dropped sharply and male mortality was extensive. WWI is clearly reflected in the pyramid. Then, a second "baby bust" occurred during the worldwide Depression; this shows in the 1939 pyramid. The '39 pyramid also gives evidence that pronatalist policies during the Third Reich may have been working, since the number of births clearly increased in the late 1930s. Also note that the numbers of males in the prime draft ages of 19-22 were very low, perhaps prompting the pronatalist stance. The 1982 pyramid has an added feature: the bars are shaded for marital status. The more one studies these pyramids, the more one sees.

Source. Bevölkerungsbewegung, 1977 (Reihe 2) and Gebiet and Bevölkerung, 1982 (Reihe 1), Statistisches Bundesamt, Wiesbaden

DEMOGRAPHER'S

The Migration Turnaround: End of a Phenomenon?

by Anthony Agresta

The Migration Turnaround, a phrase used to describe the net movement of migrants from the metropolitan to the nonmetropolitan United States during the 1970s, represents a reversal of historic patterns. Prior to 1970 metropolitan areas had been growing at a faster rate than their nonmetropolitan counterparts. The Turnaround was not expected in a nation that had been becoming more urban with each passing decade.

Social scientists, politicians and city planners have long recognized the problems of rapid metropolitan growth: rising metro crime, city overcrowding, escalating unemployment, poverty and pollution. But with the onset of the Migration Turnaround, the ruralization of America (or the decentralization of urban areas at the very least) had begun.

According to the latest census data it appears that this reversal was a temporary characteristic of the 1970s. Metropolitan America's growth is faster once again. Slackening migration away from the metropolitan areas played a key role in this "return to normalcy."

Definitions of Urban-ness

The Census Bureau's detailed criteria defining what constitutes urban, rural, metropolitan, and nonmetropolitan has changed over the decades. The term metropolitan is synonomous with Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area or SMSA, (recently revised to MSA—see Footnote 1). Counties are the building blocks of the SMSA. The SMSA includes contiguous counties if the counties meet certain criteria and are "socially and economically integrated with the central city."[2] This group of counties must have at least one city of 50,000 inhabitants or "twin cities" whose combined population totals at least 50,000. New England, where cities and towns, not counties, are the components of SMSAs, is an exception to the rule.

An urbanized area, defined by the Census Bureau in 1950, differs from a SMSA in a number of ways. An urbanized area is comprised of one or more central cities and an urban fringe. Urbanized areas are not defined by county limits. The urbanized area can be thought of as the core of the SMSA, which can include some rural territory (i.e., a remote part of an SMSA's county that does not meet density requirements or urban fringe criteria). SMSAs can and often do include suburban development.

Nonmetro areas which gained net migrants during the Turnaround did so for a number of reasons. Job opportunities have traditionally been an influential pull factor in a migrant's decision to move. As cities became decentralized and job opportunities increased in nonmetro counties, the numbers of metro to nonmetro migrants increased. However, motivations for moving during the Turnaround became less economic in nature. Certain rural counties were perceived by the migrants as more attractive in their amenities or quality-of-life. Migrants to nonmetro areas emphasized the importance of noneconomic factors in their decisions to move, according to Calvin Beale and Linda Swanson.[3]

Table 1:
Metropolitan and Nonmetropolitan Annual Average Percent Change by Region, 1970-80, 1980-82

Region	Metropolitan		Nonmetropolitan	
	1980-82	1970-80	1980-82	1970-80
United States	1.04	1.00	0.83	1.34
North	0.09	0.08	0.17	0.77
Northeast	0.11	−0.10	0.29	0.94
New England	0.29	0.23	0.77	1.45
Middle Atlantic	0.06	−0.19	0.01	0.65
North Central	0.07	0.26	0.13	0.71
East North Central	−0.11	0.18	0.01	0.92
West North Central	0.70	0.55	0.29	0.47
South	2.01	1.96	1.04	1.53
South Atlantic	1.79	1.93	1.02	1.70
East South Central	0.70	1.34	0.41	1.37
West South Central	2.95	2.33	1.68	1.44
West	1.88	2.04	2.14	2.65
Mountain	2.70	3.45	2.37	2.70
Pacific	1.67	1.72	1.83	2.59

Source. Richard L. Forstall and Richard A. Engels, "Growth of Nonmetropolitan Areas Slows," Bureau of the Census, Press Release, March 16, 1984

Note. Metropolitan Statistical Areas are as defined by the Office of Management and Budget effective June 30, 1984